

Wm. MacEwen

810
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Clara
Egan

School Tidings.

MARCH, 1893.

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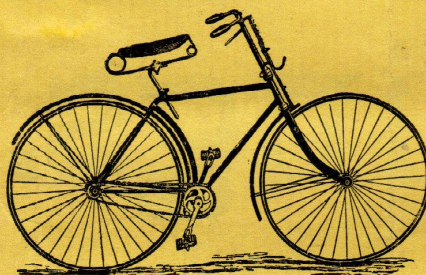
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Shelf Hardware, Stoves and
Sporting Goods.
BAY VIEW, - WIS.

School Tidings.

Published by the High School Pupils.

VOL. III.

STURGEON BAY, WIS., MARCH, 1893.

NO. 3.

School Tidings.

Published Monthly during the school year
by the pupils of the Sturgeon Bay
High School.

EDITORS.

JAS. JOHNSON.....Chief
D. W. WHITESIDE.....Local
GEO. MOWRY.....Personal
W. M. MACEacham.....Exchange
PATRICK CULLNAN.....Essay Articles

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

HENRY GRAASS.....Manager
NELLIE DEVINE.....Treasurer

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tion concerning the SCHOOL TIDINGS may
be obtained by letter or by calling upon
the Business Manager.

THE THAW.

"I'm here to stay," exclaimed the snow;
"At all complaints I scoff."
But the southern breeze sighed soft and
low,
"Come off."

ON the fourth of March Grover
Cleveland took his place as
president of United States. This
day was celebrated throughout
the whole country, in some way,
and even the moon rejoiced in
the change by getting full two
days before the inauguration.

DURING the last month I have
received several letters sent
by some persons in the city
stating that they wished to have
the stories they had sent pub-
lished. There being no names
signed to them we could not tell
if these were written by some
one outside of the school or not,
and hence we did not publish
them for the simple reason that
the SCHOOL TIDINGS is a paper

published by the high school pu-
pils. We are very glad to have
you contribute to the paper, but
if you wish to send it through
the mail please sign your name
or at least your initials.

DURING the last two months,
since we have had our cover
upon the paper, we had to use
paste, but through the obligation
of Pinney & Shepard we will now
have our paper stapled for the
great sum of nothing. This
makes the book form of the pa-
per stronger, and have a neater
appearance.

MARCH.

MARCH, the third month, is
the most disagreeable time
of the year. It has all the bad
features of all the seasons and
the attractions of none. It has
not even a day in it that com-
memorates anybody or anything,
except St. Patrick, and I doubt
whether he would have been born
in this month if he could have
helped it. Several thousand
people are warming themselves
over the fact that this month
ushers in a new administration,
but then think of those left out
in the cold caused by this
change. Speed on! Speed on!

THE PRESENT AGE.

THE present time is eminently
the age of progress and de-
velopment. Man has at last
awakened from his protracted
lethargy; a new light has broken
in upon the scene. At no time
in the history of the world has
the human race made such rapid

strides toward perfection. A
grand revolution has taken place
and the banners, vice, folly, con-
ceit and scepticism of the old
civilization has forever broken in
the dust. As far back as we can
trace we find man struggling
against obstacles, seemingly in-
surmountable, baffled on every
hand, but where is he today?
His voice is carried from conti-
nent to continent by the wings
of lightning. He plows the deep
billows with his steamship; he
races the iron horse at tremen-
dous speed; the tiny drop reveals
to him the mysteries of life; his
proud works are everywhere to
be seen, nothing can oppose his
progress. It is an age in which
the great art of printing is be-
ginning to manifest its energy in
diffusion of knowledge. The
past furnishes us illustrations
where man has suffered the tor-
tures of the rack and stake, be-
cause they over-stepped the ar-
tificial barriers erected by nar-
row-minded and selfish people.
We now live in an age where we
have the freedom of press and
come to respect the opinions of
others. In the present age all
the excellences of the preceding
ages is concentrated, and many
of the baser ones have been ex-
cluded. In the word of a distin-
guished author "The scheme of
Divine Providence is one from
the beginning to the end, and is
ever in progressive development.
Every succeeding age helps to
unfold the mighty plan. To de-
spond now is not cowardice only,
but atheism, for now as the
world in its swift progress brings
us nearer and nearer to the latter

day, faith, instructed by the signs of the times, and looking up in devotion, sees on the blushing skies the promise of the morning."

MRS. ANNA POTTER, CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF KANSAS CITY.

MRS. ANNA POTTER, the independent candidate for mayor of Kansas City, when asked her opinion upon the woman suffrage question stated the following: "The women, as a body, will never make a success in politics, and I do not believe that they will ever cut any figure except in municipal elections. There are a great many smart women, but take all the women as a body and they do not know the first principles of politics. They are a jealous lot and will never be able to vote solidly for any single candidate or upon any proposition. There are too many of them who will vote according to the dictation of their husbands." She afterward stated that she had certain ideas concerning municipal affairs, and if they do not conform with my husband's, then we will not vote alike. Is she right?

CRUSADES.

Crusades were the religious wars carried on during the middle ages between the Christians and the Mohammedans. It was a custom of the Christians to go and visit Palestine, the holy land, to worship the holy Sepulchre. Their belief was if they did this their sins were all taken away. In the year 1000 every one wanted to go to the holy land, because the people thought the world was coming to an end. The Turks captured Palestine, so they would not leave the Christians come there unless they paid a tribute, and the Turks did not keep the place holy. Peter the

Hermit traveled through Italy, France and all the other Christian nations and aroused them to save the holy land. Thousands volunteered to go to the holy war. To show what they were they had a red cross fastened to their garment. In the year 1096, Godfrey, with half a million fighting men, started out on the first great crusade. Godfrey, with his great army, captured Nice and Antioch, but his army had had so many hardships that when they came before Jerusalem he had but twenty thousand men. They marched into the city, forgetting what they were seeking and where they were and slaughtered seventy thousand people. Godfrey was made ruler of Palestine. The Saracens all this while were trying to capture Palestine again. In order to prevent this another crusade was sent under the two great men, Louis VII of France, and Conrad III of Germany. They at last reached Jerusalem, and then they laid siege to Damascus. They were beaten back, and thus ended the second crusade. At last Saladin, of Moslem, captured Jerusalem. Another crusade was then sent under Richard I of England, Philip Augustus of France, and Fredrick Barbarossa of Germany. Richard and Philip went by sea and captured Acre. Philip was jealous of Richard, so he returned home. Richard went on until he came to a hill. Here he could see Jerusalem a few miles away. He covered his face and sadly turned his back, declaring that he who was unwilling to rescue was unworthy to view the sepulchre of Christ. On his way back he was taken prisoner in Austria. In order that England could receive back her king she had to pay a great tribute. Thus ended the third and last crusade that ever reached Palestine. These crusades may have seemed to be

failures, their effects produced many good results. In the first place it stayed the Mohammedan conquest and saved Europe from many invasions. The people of the east became acquainted with those of the west and consequently a trade was carried on between them. The Italian cities had grown rich and powerful. Since the people had come in contact with those of the east the cities of Europe became more fine and beautiful. As the nobles did not receive any money for fighting many had to sell land and houses to obtain money, and when they came back there was another class of people formed. This class was called the middle class. The people had gained a great deal of power during this time. The nobles willed their properties to the church. Many of them never returned, so by these crusades the church gained a vast wealth and power.

LABOR IN ENGLAND.

Soon after the end of the great strike of laborers about the London docks Mr. Gladstone made a brilliant and powerful address on the condition of the English laboring classes.

He took a glance over a period of fifty years, and showed how, during that period, the comforts of the English laborer have been improved, and how his rights have been more completely secured. The railway now enables the workingman who is out of work in one place to seek it in another and distant place. Cheap postage enables him to communicate with employers, relatives, and friends in any part of Great Britain. Cheap newspapers increase his intelligence and interest in the world.

There are, moreover, Mr. Gladstone said, in these days an immense number of benevolent societies and schemes for giving

comfort to the poorer laborers and their families. Almost every article of food is cheaper, and more money is within the poor man's means.

The laborer's wages have advanced fifty per cent., for which, on the other hand, he gives less work in return.

These are a few of the many benefits which Mr. Gladstone mentioned as having been gained by the English laborer in half a century.

Unhappily, there is another and a darker side to the picture of the condition of English working people. There never was a time when so much attention was paid to every phase of the labor question, to the actual condition of the laboring poor, as is the case today in England.

Strikes follow each other with almost uninterrupted rapidity. Now it is the dockmen, claiming higher wages; now bakers and tramway hands, demanding shorter hours. Labor is powerfully organized throughout England in every branch of human industry, and the leaders of the forces of labor are listened to by the upper classes as they never were before.

At the same time exposures are constantly being made of the wretched lives led by many of the laboring poor of the English cities and towns. For weeks the columns of English newspapers have been teeming with accounts of the pitiful wages, the desperate and exhausting work, the filthy and disease-breeding habitations of this class. Cases of indescribable hardship have been related, showing how near the verge of actual starvation many hard-working people—some of them aged and worn out by a long life of ceaseless toil—are constantly existing.

In London, within a few weeks, the authorities have taken the

matter of unhealthy habitations in hand; have discovered numbers of tumble-down houses badly ventilated, drained and out of repair, and in some cases have caused such houses to be emptied of dwellers and closed altogether.

Meanwhile, the subject of better dwellings for the lower class of the laboring poor has excited widespread public attention; and one liberal-minded man, Sir Edward Guinness, has made a splendid gift of a million and a quarter dollars to be devoted to the erection of such dwellings, and their rental at a low rate to deserving working people. It is stated that good rooms will be rented in the buildings to be erected by this fund, at from thirty-seven cents to half a dollar a week.

That there is need, and sore need, for such a benefaction, and many others like it, may be seen by the rents now paid by the poor laborers in London, compared with the wages they earn.

One or two cases may be given as illustrations. In one instance a woman was found who worked sixteen hours each day, during which she earned just twenty-five cents, or a dollar and a half a week. She had to pay, out of this, seventy-five cents a week for a wretched, dark, unhealthy room, in which she was forced to work, cook, eat and sleep.

Another woman and her daughter, working at trousers-finishing, earned together, by working fourteen hours each day, about three dollars a week. The mother was almost blind, and the daughter a confirmed invalid. They paid half a dollar a week for the rent of a miserable room, and their other expenses were such that they had only six cents a day left for food.

Many more are the piteous and harrowing tales told of the extreme poverty and terrible hard-

ships suffered from day to day, and from year to year, by the laboring poor of the English cities.

Scarcely less deplorable is the condition, in many parts of England, of the agricultural laborer. In the southern counties he often lives in a hovel scarcely fit for pigs to be kept in, with a large family of children, on wages of a dollar and a half a week.

In many thousands of English laboring families, meat as an article of food is unknown, and is never tasted from one year's end to another; and this is true, both in the great towns, where great masses of working people are huddled, and in the rural districts, which seem to the traveller, speeding through them by rail, so smiling and prosperous.

Thus, while Mr. Gladstone's bright picture of the improvement in the condition of the English laboring classes during fifty years is in some respects quite true; while labor is asserting and obtaining its rights with force and success in these days; it remains the fact that large numbers of the lower laboring classes are living today in extreme privation, working perpetually during waking hours, dwelling in vile, reeking, horrible tenements, and barely able to procure food and clothing enough to keep body and soul together.

ELECTION.

When our last great election was held
It was one beautiful, pleasant day,
And of course every boy and girl
Had a great deal more or less to say.

It was not for the United States,
But for officers for our paper,
Some said we surely will elect him,
And some we surely will elect her.

Look on the first page of our paper
And you will see how it did come out,
And then you surely can imagine
Why the boys set up such a great shout.

The boys say they can run the paper,
And they are most assuredly right,
But then when some hard question comes
up
They will surely keep the girls in sight.

B. F.

THE PIPE.

For many hundreds of years, ever since the discovery of America, the pipe has in various forms cut an important figure in the affairs of the countries of the globe, particularly so in the United States of America.

When Columbus set his foot on the sandy beach of Cat Island he was greeted by good old chief Ninekautz, who, with his dirty countenance wreathed in smiles, held a Missouri meerschaum loaded with Peerless toward him and said "Smoke, him good stuff, him Peerless, whoop, make you hard man," and then Chris shut his eyes and smoked and he smoked till he grew dreadfully weak in his stomach and could not control the "salt horse" he had disposed of a couple of hours before and up it came on a trot. His sailors picked him up and carried him to his boat, where he recovered, in time, and again he called for his pipe and smoked three pipes full in succession, but without the evil effects of the first. And so it was that the pipe became known to the European nations.

It is reckoned that there were but 300 pipes on the whole northern continent when it was discovered by the Cabots. Think of that, only one pipe to 30,000 people and every person had to smoke it seventeen times before they were twenty-one on pain of having to take a bath, and they smoked and they smoked.

When any treaty between the whites and Indians has been made it is not a treaty until the "Calumet" or peace pipe has been passed around and smoked.

As people began to smoke, large pipe factories were established at Berlin, Germany, where they were made of pine knots. Then people commenced to make them of stone and finally of clay,

until to day you can find them made out of most anything.

The pipe is both useful and not useful. It is useful, as a pipeful of tobacco smoked in the ear of a squalling infant who is suffering from the ear ache will sooth and put it to sleep. It is not useful, since smoking will injure your complexion and make you sick at the stomach.

Now my friends this story I have told to you is a great and glorious combination of morals. Look it over and you will find that if Columbus had not smoked the pipe of old Ninekautz he would not have got sick, and then there are many more valuable passages in it.

And now, gentle reader, I will close with a quotation from our illustrious poet.

"The boy stood on the burning deck
Smoking a pipe of clay,
His father called, but he would not go,
'Cause he'd rather stay."

[By permission.]

WASHINGTON ON SWEARING.

Washington had no apology for profane swearing. As commander of the American forces he found that the habit of swearing was sadly prevalent, and as a check upon the custom he issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, MOORE'S HOUSE

WEST POINT, July 29, 1779.

Many and printed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing, notwithstanding which, with much regret, the general observes that it prevails, if possible more than ever. His feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers whenever he is in hearing of them. The name of that Being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist and enjoy the comforts of life is incessantly imprecated and profaned in a manner as wanton

as it is shocking. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency and order, the general hopes and trusts that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful.

If officers would make it an unavoidable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do, punish soldiers for offences of this kind, it could not fail of having the desired effect.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

STEADY PROGRESS.

Under the leadership of Gen. Neal Dow, Maine in 1846 adapted a law prohibiting the sale of liquors as a beverage, but was amended in 1851. This law is known as the "Maine law." This prohibition was simply by legislative enactment, but steps have been taken toward adopting the principle into the state constitution. This was a new question brought before the people and in a very short time the agitation of the question spread over the north, and some of the New England states adopted similar laws. When the rebellion broke out the temperance question was overshadowed, but after the war the people who favored the Maine law organized a party known as the prohibition party. Their first candidate for president was Gen. Neal Dow. The party did not expect anything else but scattering votes, but their object was to draw attention to the question for the sake of the future. The prohibition party has never succeeded in holding the balance of power in any instance, but they have nevertheless influenced legislation in different states to adopt to some extent their theory.

"We had a dream the other night
When everything was still,
We dreamt that each subscriber came
Right up and paid his bill,
But 'twas only a dream."—Ex.

School Tidings.

STURGEON BAY, WIS., MAR., 1893.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Here comes ma.

Oh my, I am so sick.

Where does Mr. Bi——live?

The light colored pants gave him away.

Nicholas Wagener, '92, is home on a vacation.

Lela Ives, '92, is spending her vacation at home.

Lizzie Madosh was absent a few days during the past month.

Don't meddle with the band box or you might get "jigmatised."

Our chief editor has accepted a position on the staff of the "Big Democrat."

What made them so tardy at school the day following the 22d of February.

John Matheison has left school and is now employed on a dredge in Marinette.

Henry Devine has again returned to school after an absence of two weeks.

Are you careful to return the magazine or paper to the stand when you are through reading it?

A number of the High School girls have been attending the teachers' examination, held during the past week.

One of the Junior boys evidently is going to join the signal service, as he has a code and talks about her all the time.

Do the girls read the Woman's Tribune? If you find valuable information in one of the magazines why not tell your class-mate of it?

The "Swift" and G. B. C., two clubs supported by members of the S. B. H. S., have decided to combine under the name of "The Larks". The following officers

will most likely be chosen: President, Miss Mabel Harris; chief lark, Matt Writt; first musician, Charley Washburn; chief, Louisa Leonhardt; board of trustees, Misses Eva Dehos, Belle Walker and Messrs. Machia, Shimmel, Washburn and Wm. Wagener. Sentinel, Rudolph Seidermann.

Louisa Carlson, who has been sick for a long time, is reported as cheerful and happy. We remember that nothing destroyed Louisa's cheerfulness in school except long lessons, examinations and compositions. We sympathize with our former schoolmate.

Can the Literature class give the literal meaning of these two figurative statements, taken from examination papers: 1. The brain can be cultivated like a flower garden. 2. We can make clouds join hands and circle round. There may be Emersons or Shelleys in your midst.

Will the Mental Science class tell us if the following is an example of good reasoning?

1. Some big boys have not the courage to take part in the rhetorical. 2. Some little boys have the courage to do so. 3. Therefore, some little boys have more courage than some big boys.

No, the reading room is not going to die. The officers have sent for Goldthwaite's Geographical magazine in place of the Inter Ocean, the time of which having expired. It is hoped that all classes, and especially the Geography classes, will find the new periodical interesting and instructive.

THE DRUNKARD'S CHILD.

Silvery gleams the crescent moon,
Hanging low in the west,
The chickens have already gone to roost,
And the birds have flown to their nest.

When Mary, child of a drunkard,
Had wandered from her home,
And down by the brook, near her mother's grave,

She was weeping all alone.

While out from the blue, cloudless sky
The stars rose, one by one,
And told the weary, tired child
That the long night had begun.

Her father's work for the day was o'er,
And soon he home would come,
And Mary alone would have to bear
What her mother once had borne.

Up she sprang from the dewy grass
And followed the foot-path home,
Her father would very angry be,
If he knew where she had gone.

She entered the low and dismal hut,
For that was her only home,
She built a fire and lit a lamp,
It was time for her father to come.

She hears an unsteady footstep,
A loud noise at the door,
She quivers and shakes with terror,
Though she's heard it 'oft before.

In comes her drunken father,
And a heavy club he seizes,
He raises it over the head of his child,
She sinks down on her knees.

"Oh! father, strike me not," she said,
"I've done my very best,
Toiled and tugged the whole day long,
And God will do the rest."

Morning found the little pleader
Cold and helpless on the floor,
Lying where he madly struck her,
On that bitter night before.

She had crossed the golden river,
She shall suffer now no more,
She has gone to her dear mother,
Whose troubles too are o'er.

EXCHANGES

The Stylus comes forth with two cuts which add much to the appearance of the paper.

The Owl, Rockford, Ill., arrives on time each month, and the last issue contains a number of short interesting articles.

The February number of the Central Luminary has arrived, and contains an unusual number of excellent articles.

Another new exchange, the Monthly Visitor, published at Harverhill, Mass. The paper is small, but neatly printed.

The Torch for February is before us. It is neatly printed and the article "Stars" is quite interesting. Call again neighbor.

The February Aquilo, in an article headed "Should Canada be annexed to the United States?" presents some good arguments

for annexation.

The High School Record is on hand again after an absence of a number of months. The editorial staff is composed entirely of girls and they print an excellent paper.

The Student, Portland, Oregon, has been received. Its pages are well filled with a variety of articles. Its exchange column is growing rapidly, and yet there are some papers that receive no notice, probably for lack of space.

Vol. 3, No. 5, of the High School Advance, published by the high school pupils of Salem, Mass., has made its appearance. It is an eight page, two column paper having an attractive cover and excellent reading matter.

The High School Recorder, from the "City of Churches," lies upon our table. It is bright, breezy, and original. Some of its articles are unusually realistic, and as we read them we cannot help feeling that the authors of these "word-pictures" possess the talent, which rightly trained, may in the years to come give them the vacant places of the gifted ones who are annually called away.

THE MARINETTE SCHOOLS

With your editor's consent I shall try to write a few things that may be helpful to the pupils of the Sturgeon Bay High School. I know you all say "We want our school to stand with the best."

In all the departments that we visited in Marinette good order and a spirit of study prevailed. On entering the High School I found the principal giving all classes a written test in music. He was giving them certain notes to place on a staff with a certain signature. On inquiry I found that music is a part of their course and they must pass in it as well as the other studies.

I heard a class recite that had

just commenced Algebra. It was a good sized class, containing about an equal number of boys and girls. All did well except two or three girls that forgot to correct a problem that had been left over from the day before.

Next there was a Latin recitation. The class was studying Cæsar and contained only two boys. I wondered if the boys did not believe in Latin. However, the two did good work, and one handed the visitor a book without waiting for the teacher to tell him to do so.

The Rhetoric class consisted of six girls and not a single boy. I am glad that our Rhetoric class boasts of six or more boys and girls besides. These girls were studying idioms and seemed interested. I recall one, "The project took air." The young lady said it meant that the project was carried out. Do you agree with her?

The U. S. history used is Barnes' and the class was studying the French and Indian war. The capture of Quebec was well given. One girl was able to repeat the stanza from Gray's Elegy that Wolfe repeated while crossing the river.

Hutchinson's Physiology is found there, and the class was reciting the composition of bones. The class in Robinson's arithmetic was working in compound partnership. Some of them were finding it a little difficult.

We were pleased with what we saw and heard, and hope that visitors may be able to say the same of the Sturgeon Bay schools.

THE GREATEST RIVER IN THE WORLD.

Everybody knows that the Amazon is the greatest river in the world, but perhaps few people have any idea of the enormous

extent to which it may be utilized for navigation. A little east of the Andes, in Peru and far south of the Amazon, is the town of Pachitea. Seven or eight years ago the place consisted of only a few tents, but it is now a very important town with large commercial houses, and big steamboats make regular trips between this place on the Ucayali tributary of the Amazon and the mouth of the great river, 3,000 miles away. But the Ucayali itself has a tributary—the Urubamba, that is navigable for steamers for nearly 300 miles, and all through this greatest of water systems there are tributaries of tributaries which can be navigated by steamboats for long distances.

The largest ocean steamers may ascend the Amazon itself for as great a distance as the total length of the Mississippi river. At Iquitos, the principal Peruvian port on the Amazon, the river is 200 feet deep. This is 2,500 miles from the sea and several steamers trade regularly to Iquitos whose business with Para amounts to \$2,000,000 a year. It is well known that for several hundred miles up the main river no sounding line has ever yet touched bottom. The river and its tributaries offer about 25,000 miles of navigable waters for very large vessels, and over 45,000 miles for lightdraught river boats propelled by hand.

But there are difficulties in the way of making this enormous aggregate of navigable water available for bringing the products of great areas of the interior to the sea. The Madeira for instance, the greatest tributary of the Amazon, has a number of splendid affluents which drain a large part of Bolivia and furnish some thousands of miles of stream navigation. But unfortunately, after all these waters are gather-

ed into the Madeira itself a series of rapids and cataracts completely interrupts navigation for 161 miles. If it were not for this serious obstruction, all the northern part of Bolivia would be as accessible from the sea as St. Louis is. And what riches lie neglected on the banks of these navigable rivers that are cut off from the Atlantic by the falls of the Madeira! Here are the costliest woods, medicinal plants, aromatic barks and resins, textile plants and vast tracts of land where, recent explorers say, all the necessities of life may be found in abundance.

How to connect these rich territories with the sea is the problem. Several years ago a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to construct a railroad around the 161 miles of cataracts in the Madeira. The scheme was finally abandoned because of the enormous engineering difficulties in the way. A lively idea of the remarkably difficult nature of the cataract region may be derived from the fact that it took a recent traveler with a well equipped party, thirty-four days to pass over land around these 161 miles of obstructions in the Madeira. The passage around the Ribeirao falls alone, a distance of three miles, took the party eight days. The failure of the Madeira railroad project gave rise to the idea that, perhaps, further west a feasible route for a railroad might be found to connect the great navigable waters of Bolivia with the Madeira below the rapids. This led to the equipping of several expeditions to explore these rivers and the country west of the Madeira falls. These expeditions have led to the conclusion that it is perfectly practicable to build a railroad west of the Madeira, which shall tap all the great southern rivers and connect them with deep water below the falls.

The recommendations of Col. Labre and Father Armentia, the most important of these explorers, are almost certain to be carried out at an early day.—Ex.

MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OF PEOPLE.

"It takes many different kinds of people to make up the world," said the editor, "and men in my business see our share of them. It is bad enough for the man who has been 'takin' the paper' for 'steen years to get mad because we do not print several columns that he has written, but I think I had the greatest specimen of gall yesterday when I got a letter from a man who sent in a long communication on such an important subject as state and county taxes, and wanted it printed. The article would have made almost two columns. The writer said he was not a subscriber, but if we would print the article he would buy two papers. Just for amusement, I figured what it would profit the paper in a financial way, with this result: The actual cost of type-setting would amount to \$8, while the space occupied would be worth, at regular rates for advertising, sixty dollars. For the expenditure of this sixty-eight dollars there would have been paid in the enormous sum of ten cents."

"I had an experience that was not so costly, but as unique," said the clerk. "A man came into our place, where you know we sell hair goods, and asked to look at false beards. Of course he was accommodated, and he spent over an hour looking over the lot, trying them on and examining himself in a glass. He took up my time, and after he had examined everything in that line in the store, he thanked me and said he was considering whether to raise a beard or not, and wished to see

how he would look in the different styles."

"Well, you will find exhibitions of gall in all businesses," said the doctor. "I was in a wholesale liquor store a few days ago, and found the proprietor frothing over the way he had been taken in by a beat. A man who looked like a farmer came in and said he was just in from Olathe and was going to buy a bill of goods. He wanted to sample some good whisky, if there was any in the place. Of course he was shown the samples and tried every one of them. He took in nearly half a pint of good liquor, and then was escorted back to the office, where he said he would take some of a certain brand. The smiling merchant got his book ready for a good order, when the man produced a half-pint flask, and said he would have that filled. The English language did not have the proper words to do justice to the dealer's feelings, so he let him go without saying anything."

"I think there is a newsboy in town who has a greater grievance than either of you," said the lawyer. "I was walking down Main street the other day, and as I passed a shoe store I was surprised to see a little fellow getting up from his hands and knees, crying and swearing at the same time. I asked him what the trouble was, and he answered that the man who owned the store was several kinds of a liar. An inquiry brought out the fact that he had been licking the big rubber shoe that was used as a sign. When asked why he had done that, he said because the storekeeper had said it was candy, and he took a sneak and licked it, but found it was not candy. When told that he must be mistaken, he replied by pointing to the sign written on the shoe, and said it was a lie. The shoe bore the inscription, 'Can-

dee,' and the boy thought he had been imposed upon."

"Since you are on the subject of gall and 'nerve,'" said the thin young man, "I wish to tell of an incident that came under my observation at the distribution of the mayor's Santa Claus fund yesterday. I was watching the poor people getting their baskets of food and orders for fuel, and was thinking what a fine thing charity was, and all that, when I noticed an old man coming toward the door. He was ragged and looked as if he was half starved, but I knew him to be a wealthy property owner, who rents many houses to poor people. I thought he was going to open his heart and give to the fund, and was surprised at the fact. But I was more surprised when I saw him get into line and take his basket of food. The old fellow, who is worth fully one hundred thousand dollars, actually took home with him a basket of food that was intended for the relief of some poor family."—Ex.

NOTICE.

Spring has come and our school grounds are still in as bad shape as ever and nothing as yet in sight going to be done toward improving them. For several years back trees have been planted in different places over the grounds, but no grading or leveling has been done, hence they are very uneven.

Two years ago room was wanted for a row of trees and so our backstop was torn down and never replaced. The principal in charge at the time promised us that the board of education would fix the grounds below where we had said backstop, so that they would be suitable for our purpose, that of ball playing; but they still remain in the same shape. With very little expense

our grounds could be made as even and smooth as could be desired. Why is this not done? In towns not half as large as this place the school grounds are in perfect shape, and are covered every recess with pupils playing ball or leap-frog and very few are seen sitting upon the fences or laying around halfasleep. The people of this "burg" say that we do not go out enough, that we stay in the house at recess and noon. Which is the best, to stay in the house or go out and paddle around in the mud and water and catch every foul disease afloat and cause our parents to pay a large doctor bill.

Now gentlemen of the Sturgeon Bay board of education if you do not wish to shut up school for diphtheria or scarlet fever, which causes you great expense, save that money which you have to pay during such vacations and put a little of it on the school grounds. If you furnish the ground, we will furnish the exercise.

BASE BALL BOY.

INVISIBLE CHOIR.

Professor—Microscopical investigations lead us to believe that there are colors too delicate to be discerned by the human eye—invisible colors, we may call them.

Student—I know the name of one of them, sir.

Student—Blind man's buff.—Texas Siftings.

A FARMER on shipboard and awful sick said: "The captain don't know his business; why don't he keep in the furrows?"

YOU are poor, and always will be, if your expenses exceed your income. Cut down!

AN ounce of "keep your mouth shut" is better than ten pounds of explanation why it flew open.

DID you know that one year's seeding makes seven years' weeding? Rake them up and burn them and let no more weeds mature on the place.

A precocious boy asked, the other day. "Mamma, if I eat dates enough will I grow up to be an almanac."

In Wales a sign board reads, "Take notice, that when this board is under water, the road is unpassable."

Why is a pig with a curly continuation like the ghost of Hamlet's father? Because he could a tale unfold.

MY! how great we would be if the measurement were only the great things we intend to do some day.

ENVY, like a sore eye, is offended with everything. Be glad when your neighbor succeeds.

If you would avoid poverty, work your jaw less and your mind and hands more.

WE think of death as dear to everyone but ourselves.

Is your body well clothed and your mind in rags?

TIME creeps for the lender but flies for the borrower.

A MISTAKE can never be wholly rectified.

MEMORY is a good staff but a poor sword.

A SECRET kept from love is a stab at love.

A USELESS life is an early death.

LOVE is the key of heaven.

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